

Homework for the Week of September 12-16, 2016

Subject	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Reading	Theme WS P. 138	Theme WS P. 140	Theme WS P. 139	Theme WS P. 141
Language	Daily Review Worksheet	Daily Review Worksheet	Spelling Words ABC Order	Spelling WS P. 22
Math	Power of 10 WS	Power of 10 WS	Power of 10 WS	Power of 10 WS
Social Studies	/	/	Chapter Lesson 4 Vocab and Study Guide	Chapter 6 Lesson 4 Question 7 and 4 pg 261
Science	Science Interactive text WB 128, 130, 131 pages	Science Interactive Text WB Pages 132/133	Review for Test (Science)	

Visualize the people and places in this passage about chariot racing.

Racing, Roman-Style

In ancient times, team sports were just as popular as they are today. One of the sports that drew huge crowds in ancient Rome was chariot racing. Fans cheered and shouted as horses pulled two-wheeled vehicles around long oval tracks to the finish line. The chariot drivers competed on teams and even wore team colors.

Circus Maximus, the largest racetrack in Rome, was more than 2,000 feet long and 600 feet wide. The arena had benches that surrounded the oval track on three sides and could seat 250,000 people. That's more than any American football stadium!

Many chariot drivers were slaves, but successful drivers could buy their freedom. Famous chariot drivers were respected nearly as much as emperors and senators. The best drivers were also nearly as wealthy. They were celebrated in statues and other works of art.

Chariot racing was a dangerous sport, though. Chariots could easily overturn, and drivers could be trampled to death. Also, the drivers could get tangled up in their own reins, which they wrapped around their bodies for control during the race.

Not everyone loved the races. Pliny the Younger, a famous ancient Roman author, wrote that he didn't understand why so many people wanted to watch horses run around in circles. Also, drivers were allowed to switch teams between races, so fans often found themselves cheering for a driver that they had booed in the last race. To Pliny, chariot races were silly, not entertaining. To most Romans, however, they were great fun.

SKILL PRACTICE

Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which of these words would *not* describe the setting of a chariot race?
 - A noisy
 - B dull
 - C active
 - D crowded
- According to the passage, Pliny the Younger _____
 - A was a chariot driver
 - B was afraid of horses
 - C did not understand fans' excitement
 - D held no opinions about sports
- Which of these modern places is most like Circus Maximus?
 - A an Olympic swimming pool
 - B a baseball field
 - C a basketball court
 - D a motor speedway
- Based on the passage, chariot drivers probably were _____.
 - A courageous
 - B unpopular
 - C artistic
 - D careless

STRATEGY PRACTICE Describe how you picture the scene of a race at Circus Maximus.

Think about how the author communicates her views about animal care.

Theme _____

Valley Veterinary Clinic

As soon as Rufus got to work on Monday, he noticed the light blinking on the answering machine. He knew there would be several messages. Dr. Tran, Rufus's boss, was the only veterinarian in town, so the clinic was always busy.

Rufus jotted down each message. Ms. Vessey's horse had a cut on its leg and might need antibiotics. Mr. Garland's old hunting dog had developed a limp and needed to have its leg checked. One of Mr. Jamison's ranch cats had caught a mouse and hadn't eaten, since then Rufus smiled. He thought he'd probably seen every pet in the county by now.

Rufus had learned a lot since starting his job as an assistant at the clinic. He learned what questions to ask animal owners, how to enter data into the computer system, and how to process payments. He also knew the names and uses of many animal medications. His favorite part of the job, though, was working with the animals. He knew just where to pat a dog or scratch a cat to comfort it. Even though Rufus hadn't studied veterinary medicine in school, he knew a lot about different kinds of animals. Sometimes he was surprised by how much he knew.

The phone rang and Rufus answered it. The voice on the other end of the line made him smile. "Congratulations, Rosie!" Rufus told the caller. "How old are Midnight's puppies? Sure Dr. Tran can examine them. Can you bring them by at three o'clock this afternoon?"

SKILL PRACTICE

Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- How does Rufus most likely feel about his job?
 - A He does not like working for Dr. Tran.
 - B He finds it boring and wants a new job.
 - C It keeps him busy, but he enjoys it.
 - D He wishes the work were more satisfying.
- Which statement is a theme of the passage?
 - A Animals need health care just as people do.
 - B Being a veterinary assistant is easy.
 - C Vet assistants mainly answer phones.
 - D People should take better care of their pets.
- An important lesson of the story is that _____.
 - A every town needs more veterinarians
 - B antibiotics are needed for some injuries to animals
 - C vet assistants learn a lot on the job
 - D Mondays are the busiest days at a veterinary clinic
- What is the message of the last paragraph?
 - A Rufus is friendly with pet owners.
 - B Rufus likes dogs more than cats.
 - C Rufus is formal with pet owners.
 - D Rufus cannot remember Rosie's dog.

STRATEGY PRACTICE Imagine what it would be like to work in this veterinary clinic. Describe how you picture it in your mind.

READ THE PASSAGE Think about what the author wants you to know about Moe Berg.

The Baseball-Playing Spy

Moe Berg was a scholar and a baseball player. In the 1920s, he turned down an offer to teach at Princeton University so he could play baseball. He was well respected during his 15-year sports career. Teammates often asked him for advice, and sportswriters praised his intelligence. Berg spoke several languages and earned a law degree while playing baseball.

U.S. government officials wanted to put Berg's sharp mind to work during World War II, so they hired him as a spy. In Europe, Berg gathered information about people who were willing to help the United States and its allies in the war against Germany. Berg also questioned top scientist Werner Heisenberg about the German nuclear bomb program. Berg never returned to baseball or had another job after World War II.

Berg was always a mysterious person. There were many theories about him. Some people suspected that he was still employed by the Office of Strategic Services, which later became the Central Intelligence Agency, or CIA. Others suggested that his tales of wartime spy activities were lies. Still others claimed that he had been a spy even during his baseball career. They pointed to the fact that he had always remained just an average player, despite all his years in the major leagues. Whenever anyone asked Berg, he just held a finger to his lips, as if to say that it was a secret. One way or another, Moe Berg understood that some things were better left unsaid.

SKILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- What is the most likely reason that Berg's teammates asked him for advice?
 - A They knew he was a spy.
 - B He was in excellent physical shape.
 - C He was well educated.
 - D Sportswriters praised him.
- Which statement is a major theme of the passage?
 - A Some answers will never be known.
 - B Baseball players make the best spies.
 - C Only qualified people can work for the CIA.
 - D Anyone can become a spy.
- What message does the author want to give?
 - A Being part of a team helps get things done.
 - B People are not always who they seem to be.
 - C A sports job is just as valuable as teaching.
 - D Learning is a lifelong activity.
- Why does the author say that Berg was mysterious?
 - A He never had a job after the war.
 - B He was a spy during the war.
 - C He turned down an offer to teach.
 - D He did not give explanations about his life.

STRATEGY PRACTICE Explain how the author's portrait of Moe Berg changes from the first paragraph to the last paragraph.

READ THE PASSAGE Think about what the author wants you to know about the Millau Viaduct.

One Tall Bridge

On a clear December day in 2004, traffic began to travel along the Millau Viaduct (MEE-yo VY-uh-duk) for the first time. This new suspension bridge was built by Eiffel Iron Company, the same company that built the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It is the tallest bridge in the world, at nearly 900 feet above the Tarn River valley in southern France. One of its support pillars is even taller than the Eiffel Tower.

Architect Norman Foster and a team of engineers created the plans for the Millau Viaduct. The goal of the project was to connect the main roadways of Spain and France. Foster's team wanted a strong bridge that did not interfere with the natural beauty of the valley. It was important to them to preserve the landscape.

When viewed from a distance, the roadway of the bridge appears straight. But it is actually slightly curved, which allows travelers to get a full view of the valley around the town of Millau. Engineers used steel instead of concrete to make the curved surface of the road.

Many people would agree that Foster and his team were successful in their goal. On some days, low-lying clouds form between the floor of the valley and the road surface of the bridge. On those days, the view is at least as beautiful as before the bridge was built.

SKILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which statement best describes Norman Foster, according to the passage?
 - A He has little respect for nature.
 - B Height matters most to him.
 - C Natural beauty is important to him.
 - D He likes towers more than bridges.
- Which statement is a theme of the passage?
 - A Buildings should stand out from nature.
 - B Steel is the best building material.
 - C Bridges should be beautiful, not strong.
 - D Useful structures can be beautiful.
- The author mentions the height of the bridge to emphasize that the structure
 - A is like the Eiffel Tower.
 - B rises above the landscape.
 - C is made of steel.
 - D connects the roadways of Spain and France.
- According to the passage, which is *not* a feature of the setting near the Millau Viaduct?
 - A a river valley
 - B rocky cliffs
 - C low clouds
 - D the town of Millau

STRATEGY PRACTICE Is the passage organized by sequence or by main idea and details? Explain your answer.

Spelling

Words with /ar/, /är/,
/ör/: Word Meaning

Name _____

force	scorn	sword	swore	source
aboard	course	coarse	chart	barge
harsh	marsh	starch	heart	scarce
squares	swear	flare	fare	thorn

Fill in the Blanks

Write the spelling word that best completes each sentence.

1. Only the astronauts were allowed _____ the spacecraft.
2. Her _____ beat quickly as she listened to the countdown.
3. Scientists tracked the _____ of the spacecraft.
4. The _____ of gravity is weaker on the Moon than on Earth.
5. The astronauts' jobs for each day were listed on a _____.
6. The _____ of the rockets could be seen for miles.
7. Their landing was _____, but nothing was damaged.
8. He _____ that he would return to the Moon one day.

Related Words

Write the spelling word that is related to the sets of words below.

9. circles, triangles, _____
10. rough, stiff _____
11. swamp, bog, _____
12. needle, spike, _____
13. soap, water, _____
14. promise, pledge, _____
15. blade, weapon, _____
16. boat, ship, _____
17. price, charge, _____
18. rare, limited, _____
19. hatred, dislike, _____
20. beginning, cause, _____



Solve each problem.

$$5.47 \times 10^4$$

This is the same as saying:

$$5.47 \times (10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10)$$

And because the base is 10 you can just move the decimal 4 places to the right to solve.

$$\underline{\underline{54700.}}$$

$$5.47 \times 10^4 = 54,700$$

$$2.36 \div 10^2$$

Division is the same way. Only instead of moving the decimal right, you move it left.

$$\underline{\underline{.0236}}$$

1) $629.926 \div 10^3$

2) 77.71×10^1

Wednesday

3) $6.87 \div 10^4$

4) 21.56×10^1

5) $2.6 \div 10^1$

6) 238.21×10^3

7) $33.184 \div 10^3$

8) 574.91×10^3

9) $95.27 \div 10^3$

10) 396.399×10^2

11) $875.86 \div 10^3$

12) 325.125×10^1

Thursday

13) $86.35 \div 10^4$

14) 728.4×10^4

15) $424.8 \div 10^2$

16) 11.9×10^1

17) $844.21 \div 10^2$

18) 428.92×10^4

19) $7.7 \div 10^4$

20) 89.618×10^1

1. _____
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20. _____



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1. _____
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16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

1) $8.5 \div 10^1$

2) 248.92×10^4

Monday

3) $1.28 \div 10^3$

4) 498.32×10^3

5) $415.95 \div 10^2$

6) 52.8×10^4

7) $582.61 \div 10^1$

8) 8.15×10^1

9) $4.7 \div 10^3$

10) 9.849×10^3

11) $9.969 \div 10^2$

12) 6.72×10^2

Tuesday

13) $61.423 \div 10^2$

14) 144.717×10^3

15) $884.4 \div 10^2$

16) 79.5×10^4

17) $6.14 \div 10^4$

18) 3.595×10^4

19) $66.5 \div 10^2$

20) 74.3×10^1